NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE DEANA OF MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE SPECTACLE OF WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and 13th stree LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Brondway .- PLUTO NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowers .- GERNAN

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 28d st. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERT. ON HAND-THE DUMB FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER-TAINMENT, AC. - DAY AND NIGHT-KENO. BOOTH'S THEATER, 25d at., notween 5th and 6th ave. -

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 50th at.-Perform three every afternoon and evening. MRS. F. B. CONWAL'S PARK THEATRE, Brooking. -

SAN FRANCISCO MIRSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -- HOOLEY'S AND NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth atrest. - Scenes IN

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Comic Vocations, NEGRO ACIS. &C. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .-

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 2, 1871.

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ANOTHER AFRICAN IN CONGRESS, -Distingtions on account of color are being rapidly obliterated in Congress. The House of Representatives contains five colored members. and yesterday that body deposed a white boy acting as a page or messenger and appointed a negro youth in his place. This is the first instance in which a colored boy has been appointed a page in Congress.

THE BLAINE BUTLER IMPRODUIO, as described in yesterday's HERALD, is about the most ridiculous personal fead between leading republicans of all the feuds in this demoralized party, and the funniest part of it is the Speaker's reported aspirations for the Presidency and Butler's cruel overthrow of the Speaker's hopes. Are we to have a republican scrub race in 1872? As in no other way can all the republican candidates for the White House be satisfied, let us have a scrub race, We are ready for it.

THE PRESIDENT'S ST. DOMINGO SCHEME continues to be the discordant element in the republican party. Leading Congressmen have become satisfied that to keep the question open longer is to imperil the very existence of the party, and consequently propose to dispose of the matter at once by laying the report of the St. Domingo Commissioners on the table whenever that document is presented to the Senate. A joint resolution, also, will probably be introduced in the Senate declaring it inexpedient at this time to annex Dominica. The President and his friends, however, view the matter in a different light, and still entertain the hope that all opposition to the measure can be overcome and a treaty of aunexation ratified.

CURAN MATTERS. - A special telegram to the HERALD from Havana gives particulars of mnother borrible murder, the owner of a sugar estate being hacked to pieces by coolies, From the character of the news at present coming from Caba we should judge it to be rather an uncertain place to live in. Of the two parties now arrayed in arms against each other one has a delightful method of getting rid of prisoners it cannot provide for by hanging or shooting them; the other retaliates by payfully running a stake through a man and then roasting him while yet alive. On top of all this the coolles chop their master to pieces, and we wait with some impatience to hear the next delightful plan adopted for ridding a homan being of life. The tenure of existence in that pleasant locality is now precerious, and we should think it a good place to keep away from.

The Religious Cronkers Still at Work. There is a trite old saving, which we have often heard repeated, namely, that "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," and from the persistence with which some of our contemporaries stick to lies which have been demonstrated to be such we must conclude that they believe in the truth and power of the old saw. A short time ago, according to these leaders of public opinion, we were going to be strangled by the monster Roman Catholicism, and, for sooth, because it was acquiring houses and lots in New York and other large cities by which in a few years it would rule or ruin the country. But the HERALD took that bull by the horns and so effectually "floored" him that we have heard nothing more about the real

estate tyrant since. But our neighbors are not willing to stop here. Their editorial stock in trade is exceedingly limited, judging from the variety of subjects treated of their columns from day to day. The changes are rung upon our corrupt city and State governments, the Tammany leaders, sectarian appropriations or something akin with a new name, and an occasional squib in defence of President Grant and the republican parly, or a dash at some eminent merchants of our city who have provoked the wrath of those journals. The sectarian appropriation topic and the Catholic real estate question having been disposed of by us, the aforesaid stock in trade of our neighbors has been replenished by the discovery or invention of a threatened swamping of Protestanism in America by the Catholic vote of New York city, which, it is alleged, is always ignorant and always cast solid for the democracy and against truth and justice and liberty; and we are gravely told that the habit of deference to Roman Catholic encroachments has somewhat weakened the spirit of the whole Protestant body. That's a terrible thing, indeed, We should hardly have believed it, considering that there are two hundred and seventy Protestant to forty Roman Catholic churches in this city alone, and that outside of this city, as we have heretofore shown, there are twenty times as many. But the story, oft repeated, may come to be believed by and by. As we have insisted in these columns that the vital element of Protestantism or of Catholicism does not lie in real estate, but in human hearts, so now we declare that it does not consist in political votes, but in living souls. This constant harping upon the "encroachments of Catholicism is an admission that it possesses far more vitality than Protestantism, and is designed to create religious feuds between creeds and churches. But we are at a loss to know what good purpose

or end is to be served by such agitation. "If

this counsel or this work be of God it cannot

be overthrown; but if it be of men it will

come to naught." Then, again, we are told that "the position of the Roman Catholic masses in our large cities is pretty much that of the Southern slaveholders in the field of politics. Both were compact bodies of ignorant people," and as such were easily swayed by demagogues, and "in both instances the liberties and prosperity of the country were in danger through their influence on politics." If this witness is true it is a sad commentary upon our common school system, and upon our Protestant and populican institutions. We pretend to furnish education for the masses, young and old, who come among us, and we offer them every facility for acquiring it. Schools and churches abound in all our cities, villages, towns and hamlets, and yet all that we can show here is an ignorant mass, very much like the people of the South, who before the war had no schools and but few churches, and a literature backward, and Catholicism is keeping pace with Protestantism, and in some sections gaining upon it; and this is the cause of the trouble. Had the former remained where it was in this country thirty years ago we should not hear such an outery against it as there is in this day. But it thrives as well as the best, and here and elsewhere is putting Protestantism to shame by the number of its religious and benevolent institutions-founded not by city or State aid, but by the hardearned dimes and dollars of those who have faith in their creed, and who show their faith by their works. There is not a day in the year in which Protestants might not receive profitable lessons of instruction from the example of their Roman Catholic neighbors in this respect. We are not of those who delight in war and bloodshed, and we deeply deplore the persistent efforts of our contemporaries to foment religious discord among us. We cannot so soon forget the American and Know Nothing excitement of past years, when similar efforts were made to breed strife between nationalities and religions; but they failed signally, as will these also. Common prudence, if nothing else, should dictate that we should not again plunge into war until the wounds caused by the last are healed and

But we have no immediate fear that the silly mutterings of unprincipled writers, whose thirst for war is their absorbing appetite, will have any more weight with sensible men in these days than their predecessors had in the years gone by. Men are too intelligent now to be swayed by every wind of passion or every line of newspaper scribblers. They judge of things for themselves, and they are not going to murder us because we worship in a church which may have no cross upon it, while theirs has, We mistake the genius of the age and of our owa country if such undertakings can prove effective among us. It is, indeed, a sad spectacle to behold beathen nations and nominally Christian nations remodelling their religious and political systems after ours, while we in our public utterances through the pulpit and the press are trying to demonstrate to them that here, in free America, every man cannot wership God under his own vine and fig tree without fear of assault by his neighborthat the Protestant must dread the Catholic and the Jew dread both. These things ought not so to be. We deprecate all such attempts to weaken American power and influence abroad and throw doubt and discredit upon that common Christianity which has done so much for us, and through us for the nations of the earth. We believe that peace hath her

victories no less renowned than war, and as

tranquillity is restored to all our berders.

own columns from week to week of Protestant, Catholic and Jew we see that, though in form they may differ, in faith they are very near to each other-each worshipping the God of his fathers and recognizing the universal brotherbood of the race and the right of all men to like privileges. We shall not, therefore, be among those who seek to set brothers to cut each other's throats. Our mission is a different one, and we expect by and by to inherit the blessing pronounced by the Saviour upon the peacemakers, while those who seek to stir up strife among brethren will find their portion

The Situation in France.

The news from France this morning is very meagre and contains but little of importance, No attack has yet been made on Versailles, the insurgents evidently lacking in courage or organization for offensive warfare. Neither has any movement been made by the government forces to crush the insurrection, although it appears as if the Versailles authorities had assumed the initiative in stopping communication with Paris, the complete isolation of which city is momentarily expected. Meauwhile the insurgent leaders are perfecting their plans, organizing their "universal republic," with its red flag, and in other ways preparing to astonish the world by their devotion to the liberties of the people, by, putting to death a few hundreds or so of unfortunate wretches who happen to be rich or moral. A despatch from Paris reports that a regiment of regulars passed over to the insurgents and fraternized with them; but the report is denied from Versailles.

What M. Thiers is doing nothing is said about. A statement comes to us to the effect that Bismarck has addressed him a note asking him "to define the time in which he would accomplish the suppression of the insurrection in Paris," and that M. Thiers has replied, resisting the demand, "by expressing the hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting the right to judge when other measures are necessary." The German government has agreed to an increase of the number of troops in Paris and has also promised, should the insurrection spread, to declare the departments occupied by them in a state of siege. Beyond what we have written the news is barren of special importance. A treacherous calm prevails in Paris and Versailles. To-day the storm may burst upon unhappy France and deluge the land in fratricidal blood.

Bloody France and Peaceful Gormany. We give in another page of the HERALD this morning a number of letters from our correspondents in Paris, Berlin, Cologne and Frankfort, from the reading of which a fair estimate can be formed of the present situation of affairs in France and in Germany. While from France comes the news of rebellion led by insurrectionary chiefs whose hands are red with the blood of their fellow men, from Germany we learn of the return of the victorious soldiers of a united nation to homes from which they had been called by the stern necessities of war. Peace in Berlin, riot in Paris. Welcomes to the heroes of the late war are showered on the soldiers in the former city, while cold-blooded assassination is the reward of the soldiers of France. We cannot reflect on the sad fate of Generals Lecomte and Clement. Thomas, the particulars of whose murders we publish in another part of the HERALD this morning, without grieving to think that the assassinations of these two brave soldiers in the streets by the miserable crew who now hold possession of the city robs Paris of the glory she won by the brave stand she But it is not. We are going forward, and not of shot and shell upon her. The events of the last few weeks stain a record of heroism almost unparalleled in modern times. Had the Parisians, when they acknowledged that the fortunes of war were against them, turned their attention to repairing the damages which that war occasioned, all Christendom would have gloried in the triumphs which would surely have followed in the train of such a resolve. The Paris riots, the base conspiracies of the reds, the flerce measures they resorted to to enforce disobedience to a government chosen by the French people, have accomplished more injury for France than the desolation which marked the track left by the German invaders. France secured by the failure of the armics of the empire what she had given the world to understand she desired-a republic. During the months the republican army struggled with the invincible troops of Germany they did better than was expected of them. Hostilities ceased and the republic of France was in a fair way to be firmly established, until this unboly and treacherous rising of the evil spirits who continually torture the nation with their so-called republicanism rose to embarrass and perhaps destroy it. Behold the results! Paris to-day disgraces France in the eyes of the civilized world. When the calamities which now rest on France will terminate it is impossible to conjecture; but we trust the day of deliverance is near, that the cup of bitterness is nearly filled, and that Heaven in its mercy will save this unfortunate nation from her worst enemiesher own sons.

PALM SUNDAY .- This in our Christian churches is a great day as the anniversary of the Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, riding on an ass. "And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way, and others out down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way. And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David : blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord ; Hosanna in the highest." But this spontaneous demonstration from the peo; le and the remarkable events which followed it, especially in the Temple of Jerusalem, so incensed and alarmed the established Church and State authorities that they combined to capture the daring and popular reformer, and within six days from his triumphal entry they brought Him to the consummation of His diving mission, in His death on the cross. Tais, thea, is the meaning of Paim Sunday. It marks the beginning of the crowning chapter in the mission, the teachings, the sorrows and sufferings of the Saviour of mankind, and that triumphal entry into Jerusalem was a foreshadowing of the ultimate universal triumph we come to read the pulpit utterances in our of the new dispensation.

The English Universities Beat Raco-Nutional Lessons from the Event. The exciting and interesting event of the

English Universities annual boat race came off on the water of the Thames river yesterday. The students of Oxford and Cambridge sent forth their collegiate representatives to struggle in friendly and genial rivalry for mastery on a domain which England has claimed almost as a national proprietary from the earliest period of her naval history. The British people were out in vast numbers, half a million of persons appearing on the banks and bridges of the river at an early hour in the morning. The crown and the aristocracy were either absent or represented very feebly, a significant result of the gradual withdrawal of the members of the two classes-royalty and the peeragefrom participation in the sports of the English nation just inasmuch as its amusements become popularized independently of their patronage. The crew of the Cambridge boat won. They made the distance in twentythree minutes and nine and a half seconds. The start was effected in good style. The Cambridge boys took the lead and maintained it to the close. We report the facts by cable telegram. They were hailed as the victors with most enthusiastic cheers on the part of the vast assemblage. The betting was in favor of Cambridge from the beginning. The popular joy at the triumph of the crew appears to have been hearty and wholesouled, and entirely uninfluenced by interested considerations of money. This is quite natural. Cambridge suffered defeat consecutively during a great many years. A gleam of victorious sunshine was vouchsafed to its rowers in the year 1870. It shone forth a sunburst yesterday. Luck has not been with the Oxfords as usual. Have the defeats of the Oxfords come from

the absence of good luck? Can it be ex-

plained as having occurred in complete harmony with the rule of a fixed, unalterable law of physics? Can it be read in the light of science? We think so. Oxford is beginning to display the attenuated muscle which is produced by an aristocracy which has bred "in and in" by family intermarriage. Cambridge has put forth the power of that thew and sinew which is the formation of pure, healthy b'ood transmitted from a clear fountain head, untainted by vice and presenting the mens sana in corpore sano as a pleasing and most valuable national result. Premier Gladstone's Universities reform bill has already democratized Cambridge to a very considerable extent. Perhaps the distinguished statesman witnessed the evidence of this great fact personally from his stand near the Thames water yesterday. Victory ever perches in the end on the banner which is borne by the hands of an educated democracy, which regulates its social life in accordance with the rules of bygiene and the discipline of religion. Germany presents a brilliant attestation of this grand fact to-day. France-so far as the power of reason remains with France-has terrible cause to lament her neglect of it. Her children rejected its unerring truth in the long hours of their glittering demoralizations. They are afraid to acknowledge it in the moment of their defeat; to confess it with bated, heated, feverish breath before the peoples who read the daily chronicle of their progress towards a condition of feeble senility by the light of the fires of Paris run mad in its riot. It is a Godlike, consoling fact, notwithstanding. A nation must be moral in order to be truly great. Germany, England and the United States stand forth as examples. They can be classed as moral nations. Their present great power and material force result from their observance of meral law. Obedience to the roles of morality enables their children to test their individual strength in the exercise of such manly sport as that which was enjoyed by the English Universities boats' crews on the Thames yesterday, and which we hope to have repeated, and with greater éclat, in American waters whenever either the victors or the vanquished choose to pay a visit to the

The United States Steamer Tonnessee, The United States steam frigate Tennessee. Captain W. G. Temple, arrived at her auchorage off Staten Island yesterday morning, having completed her short but even ful cruise with the St. Domingo Commission. She has proved herself a fine ship, stanch and seaworthy, and has given the lie to the assertion that she was little better than a floating coffin. Captain Temple has won golden opinions from all who were his passengers, and the balance of the officers are spoken of in the highest terms by reason of their exertions to make the cruise pleasant as well as for their professional ability. For a ship that has foundered, been burned up, run ashore, totally wrecked, capsized, on her beamends, had her decks swept, been dismasted, rudder unshipped. upper works stove in, battery thrown overboar and all hands drowned, she is one of the best specimens of naval architecture we have ever seen, and we hope that the sensation papers which so stoutly insisted upon one or the other or all of these accidents having befallen her. will do justice to her present fine appearance, order and discipline, and state that she is here in this harbor, safe and sonad, and not gone to Davy Jones. She is not a phantom ship, as they would have had us at one time believe. by putting her one day in one position and a few hours after hundreds of miles off, but : good, substantial specimen of a steam frigate, well fitted to encounter the battle and the breeze for many years to come. Her officers and crew are not spectres, returned to haunt those who would throw slurs upon their professional reputation, but living men, capable yet of doing good service, and who can afford now to laugh heartily at those who, in their utter and entire ignorance of everything appertaining to navel affairs, consigned them to an early and a watery grave.

shores of the United States.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. - By special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent at Havana we have later news from Mexico. The situation in that republic has not materially altered. It appears, however, that Juarez is strengthen. ing his position, and that he has the army with him, which will give him great advantage in the coming struggle, provided it remains faithful to the last; but such armies are uncertain and cannot be depended upon. They are apt to fall when most wanted, and this may and probably will be the case in Mexico. The | war must pay the costs?

press of the country considers the present Refigious Reconstruction-Church Troubles condition of affairs as very critical, and well It may, for the prospect at this time is anything but favorable to the maintenance of peace. A new Cabinet has been formed, and other political moves are being made having in view the pending crisis, which cannot be much longer delayed.

As Impecunious Legislature-Party Mea-SUPCS.

The legislative body at present serving at Albany are earning the title of the "uncorrupted," if not of the incorruptible. In fact, they have almost passed through the ordeal with clean skirts; but, sad to relate, showing the fallacy, in this instance at least, of an old saw-that virtue is its own reward-with ineasy consciences, long faces and very empty pockets. This, at the first glance, may appear unaccountable and strange, but it is nevertheless true, and truth, as "the boys up the river" know by this time, is stranger than fiction. The simple fact is that the "Boss" has the manipulation of the body legislative from this city as completely in his hands as the showman behind the scene has the working of the puppets on the stage, and this being so, like the honest boss that he is, he will not permit any of the old party forays to be made upon the public purse if he knows it, that being his own peculiar prerogative. The pursestrings are now for the first time entirely in his hands, and this being so "the boys" need not be reminded by him that "you know how it is yourself." They do know how it is too well to make the joke pleasant just now. They are irate, they are voracious, they are almost be refractory. They remember how the Boss came down "like a wolf on the fold" last session, when his fangs were not half so terrible as they are now, and they patiently await the adjournment, when they will come home like little Bo-Peep's lost sheep, "carrying their

tails behind them." But from present appearances at Albany the question is, how are our legislators to get Lome? This brings us to the consideration of the title we claim for the present Legislature of the ."Uncorrupted." Modest men are preverbially diffident; they "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;" and, therefore, our city delegation may be averse to seeing their virtues blazoned forth to the world and their names inscribed on the new roll of honor we suggest for them. The noted Jack Sheppard, from an impulse in his youth, did an honest act, for which he did not receive the proper credit, when at once he vowed within himself never to try to be honest again. We are anxious, in view of this frailty in human nature, to give public meed to the acts of our present representatives in Albany, lest from any neglect to do so, or from any cause whatever they should a mental vow record that if ever they got to Albany a second time they would not, even if they could, be honest again. But, on the other hand, it is charged against them that they are not impulsively honest, but only compulsorily so under the lash of the Boss. Here is the rub. here is where the political shoe pinches, and our legislative honesty, after all, is only like a corn or a bunion, the result of an undue pressure brought to bear upon them under the name of "party measures."

"A party measure, boys; come, vote for it, run it through-nothing in it, you know-no stamps-all for party." Teis is the Boss' whipping-in cry whenever he wants a pet measure to pass, and, of course, the "boys," nolens volens, have to put the measure through. "No stamps in it! Why, that's a mighty quare thing to say when we all know there is. Shure the Eric bill is no party measure unless measure he is at that. Then there's the 'Wather bill'-well, he will keep the wathering of that to himself, small blame to him! But then there is the Canal bill, as I said before, and the Advertising bill, and the Aqueduct bill; but the worst of all are our own boord bills. Now, if the Boss would only make it a 'party measure' to veto the whole of them bills we would support him slick through; for without some such party measure of relief the same bills will hang fire, as they say, a mighty long time on their passage to liquidation." This is the state of "cepresentative" sentiment from this city on the course adopted during the present s ssion by the great party leader of the day, by which he has diverted to himself all the sources of revenue from political jobs hitherto open to every will-

ing member who had a vote to sell or barter. The Boss is, in the meantime, enjoying-If not with a mens conscia recti, at least with sides almost exploding with laughter-the situation and the pitiable condition of his subservient supporters. But what is fun and profit to Tweed is spite and disappointment to the metropolitan delegation, who are, as the report goes, unable to pay their board and washing bills-the latter an insignificant item, to be sure. The Delavan House and Stanwix Hall people have already taken counsel together for the purpose of getting out attachments against our legislators the moment the session adjourns. The saloon keepers, though suffering some from the "wetter" portion of the delegation, fortunately for themselves dried up a little some time since-not trusting beyond a certain allowance per diem, and their scores are consequently not so heavy, though they may be very long ones.

The last hope for all these interests is in the Tax Levy. If the two recalcitrant democrats would only hold out and keep the bill within the Legislature then all would be well. Then the now desponding members would get the whiphand of the Boss, and they would undoubtedly give him a new version of his own pet phrase-"You know how it is yourself." But they naturally fear that anything will be good enough for Morgan just now, and that the leavening of Graham bread is not so difficult an operation when once the Boss puts his hand in the dough as present appearances might indicate. Should their fears be all too true the certainty is that our "ancorrupted" Assemblymen will come home from Albany poorer, if not wiser, men.

THE FENIAN RAID CLAIMS .- The Canadian Fenian raid expenses have been submitted to the Joint High Commission. If they are not by that tribunal entertained they will be sent over to the imperial government at London. Why not submit them to the Fenian Congress? Is it not the rule that the defeated party in a

in Europe and America

Very few of our readers who take any interest in our attempts to reflect the religious world of the hour, and who are daily and conscientious readers of the HERALD, but must feel that religiously the age in which it it is our good or bad fortune to live is like the heathen Chinee-"peculiar." Ours is an age which has had few parallels in history. At a time when, as we thought, we had good reason to conclude that an era of peace and good will-an era in which the smiles of Heaven and the wishes of men were in wondrous harmony-it has been found that the world is altogether out of joint, and that politically, scientifically, religiously, things are all wrong.

Rome is still a grand religious centre. The

Christian world-which means the civilized

world-thinks of Rome, and sometimes feels it difficult to tell the reason why. If a man thinks of English literature he thinks of Shakspeare, and he cannot help it. Not more naturally does a man when he thinks of religion, particularly of the Christian religion, think of Rome-of Rome, rather than Jerusalem. If you ask him the reason why, about the best reason he can give is that he cannot help it. Speaking of religion, we have little to do with anything but the Christian religion, and the Christian religion cannot yet afford to despise Rome. After all, Rome is yet the centre of Christianity. In speaking or writing about Christian movements and agitations, it is not therefore unfair to begin with the old centre. How, then, is it with Rome? Bad. desperate; but it is all of no use; they dare not It has seldom been worse. It was bad when Pope Stephen the Second craved the assistance of Pepin; it was bad when Leo the Third welcomed the aid of Charlemagne; it was bad when Otho the First was crowned at Rome by Pope John the Twelfth; it was bad when the Monk Hildebrand came to the rescue : it was bad during the Avignon period: it was bad during the tyranny of the First Napoleon; but it never was worse than now. The government of Victor Emmanuel has brought more sorrow to the Holy See than was brought to it during any of those periods; and it is fair, we think, to say that Pope Pius the Ninth, considering his extreme old age, has had to bear a fair proportion of the sorrows which, according to the decrees of the All Wise and the All Powerful, are to fall to the lot of the Vicar of Christ. Clear it is to all who know anything of history that the Pope is in a worse plight to-day than he was when the grand schism took place between the East and West, some ten centuries ago; when the Reformation took place in the sixteenth century; when infidelity, like another deluge, rushed over the world in the eighteenth century, or when the present incumbent of the chair of St. Peter fled to Gaeta in 1848. All our latest news shows that the situation as between Italy and Rome, between Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius the Ninth, is painfully uncertain. The Pops will not leave Rome. He will not accept the terms of the Italian government. The Italian government occupies palaces, invades nunneries, and does as it pleases with all things sacred in the once Holy City, and the Pope is virtually a prisoner in the Vatican. What does the Pope mean to do? Germany has refused to interfere in the matter. Austria and Italy are of one mind on the subject. Spain and Portugal are indifferent. France is helpless. The Catholics of America speak londly; but what can they do? If the Pope is to remain at the head of the Catholic Church, from what centre is he to govern? From Rome? From Malta? From Sardinia? From Fulda? From New York? Who can answer? All that we can answer is. the Boss himself is the measure, and big | that while the spiritual sovereignty of the Vicar of Christ is recognized by the adherents of the Catholic Church in all lands, his temporal sovereignty is on almost all hands abandoned. The maintenance of the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope without the temporal sovereignty-that is a leading question in the Christian world; the leading question in the Roman Catholic Church. If we look at the religious world aside from

Roman Catholicism, apart from the Papacy. we find things not one whit less perplexing. It is chaos all over. Over the face of the waters we find brooding not a shadow of sunlight. The Eastern Church, involved in all the unquestionable certainties of Eastern decay offers to hope no encouragement. So far as the Eastern or Greek Church is identified with Russian aggression it cannot be said to be dead; but, while the Russian Church is torn by division and enfeebled by dissent, it has to be admitted that castward, beyond the Dardanelles, Mohammedanism is more powerful than Christianity. In the Lutheran and other Protestant churches of Germany, in the same churches in Holland, in Denmark, in Sweden and Norway, the spirit of inquiry is stronger than faith. That they should believe these peoples all admit; but with a stubborn persistency they insist on knowing the reason why. It is the same in Great Britain; it is not otherwise in these United States. The theories broached by the authorof the "Vestiges of Creation," the laborious synthesis of Owen, the science of Darwin and the luminous lectures of Huxley have made philosophy once more the apparent enemy of the Christian religion. Long after we had in this country given a good example of the benefits to be derived from the divorce of Church and State, and at a time when our example. after having told in the Canadas and in Australia, was telling with wondrous force, not in Ireland only, or in Scotland or in Wales, but in Rome itself, and when many were willing to believe that the undeing of the folly of Constantine and of Charlemagne was to prove the salvation of the Christian faith, the fruit of the long and patient labors of science has revealed itself, and the Protestant world is rendered more chaotic than ever. Few Christian men have any desire to call the ape his cousin, or, in friendly embrace with the tiger, to recognize in the tadpole a common ancestor. Father Hyacinthe quarrels with Rome, but can find no rest for the sole of his foot. Dean Starley, of Westminster, and Brother Beecher, of Plymouth, bail the disaffected preacher of Notre Dame as a potent and skilful fellow laborer; but all that Dean Stanley and his English friends, all that Brother Beecher and his American friends can do or say, they cannot induce Père Hyaclothe to abandon Rome and take a new point of departure. Charles Kingsley, a priest of the English Church,